

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, Aug. 6, 1863.

Terms of the Maine Farmer.

\$2.50 per annum, or \$2.00 if paid within

three months of the date of subscription.

This term will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

All payments made by subscribers to the Farmer will

be credited in accordance with our mailing method.

The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the

subscriber's name, will show the time with which he has

paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for

money remitted by him.

A subscriber desiring to change the post office

direction of his paper must communicate to us the name

of the office to which it has been previously sent, otherwise

we shall be unable to comply with his request.

Notice.

Mr. Y. L. Loring, Agent for the Maine Farmer, will

send upon subscription, Postpaid, County during the

months of July and August.

Mr. J. A. Stevens will call on subscribers in Piscata-

wa County.

Mr. Stevens N. T. will commence a canvassing

and collecting tour in Franklin county this week.

A State Chemist Needed.

As we belonged to the Board of the Scientific

Survey of the State, we have said nothing for, or

against the suspension of it, lest we might be

thought to be making a personal matter of it.

There is one branch of it, however, with which we

had no personal connection, and no interest in it

different from what every man in Maine had

which we were sorry should, of necessity be sus-

pended with the rest. That was the chemical

department. We consider it State Chemist, if

not absolutely necessary, at any rate an exceed-

ingly convenient and useful institution. By that

person appointed and paid by the

State, whose duty it shall be to analyze, free of

expense to the applicant, anything of mineral or

other substance, that should promise to be valua-

ble. Every one who finds any ore, or any sub-

stance, which excites his attention, or curiosity,

like to know what it is made of, and what it is

good for. This is the utilitarian view of it.

Now if we had a place fitted up by the State,

for a laboratory, and under the management and

care of a competent chemist, whose duty it should

be to take these articles and examine them by

strict analytical science, and ascertain the ingre-

dients, or what they are actually made of, and

report, such valuable and satisfactory knowledge

would be elicited, and the practical results would

abundantly pay by public benefit, all the expen-

se thereof. Hear what Mr. Kennedy, Superin-

tendent of the Census Bureau, says in regard to

chemical research and its results as a public ben-

efit: "Improvements in technical chemistry," he

observes, "have added largely to the member and

value of its products. The manufacture of arti-

cles strictly classed as chemical, exclusive of

white lead, ochre, paints, varnish, glue, per-

fumes, cements, put and pearl ashes, &c., amount-

ed in 1850 to the value of five millions of dollars.

The production in 1860 exhibited a considerable

increase." He then goes on to say, that "this

branch of industry is susceptible of almost un-

limited extension and application in the creation

of commercial or useful articles, from the refuse

of other manufactures, and the diversified

products of vegetable, animal and mineral of our

own or other lands. Many of the chemical

branches, apart from the money value of their

manufactures, are of the highest economical im-

portance to our country as auxiliaries to almost

every other industry of the people. Chemistry

has yet revealed but a tithe of the vast wealth of

its resources."

To this last sentiment we respond a hearty

amen, and we repeat, with a wish to impress

on the minds of our readers, and everybody else,

that Chemistry has not yet revealed a tenth part

of the vast wealth of its resources.

To develop this wealth of resource, should be

a public matter, a governmental concern, and

an establishing of the kind, liberally endowed with

the means of procuring chemical research, by the

State "would pay," as the Yankee says, if

not in solid dollars and cents, in solid knowledge

of the most available and productive kind.

It should be, as we before remarked, under the

charge of a competent chemist, and accessible to

every person in the State, who should have any

material to be analyzed, or who wished advice

and scientific guidance in any inquiry or research

which was of interest to him.

The very fact of there being such an institu-

tion in actual operation, would promote inquiry,

and be productive of research, among practical

farmers, and others, and there would be no fear

that the chemist would have nothing to do.

The probability would be, that he would be over-

run with applications, and that his office would be

noisy. Even for the short time the survey

was in action, the applications to the chemist, (Dr.

Goodale,) were very numerous, and constantly

increasing.

This is an evidence that the people would

largely find employment for the chemist, and that

they are not only anxious for knowledge of the

kind named, but that they would put such knowl-

edge into practice whenever available.

It is true that the exigencies of the war create

a loud call for funds, both from the State and Na-

tional Exchequer. But, notwithstanding this,

business in the free States is good, and all the de-

mands of industry of every kind meet with good

wages and success. Why then should not all the

calls of an industrial nature be heeded, and every-

thing done by the Government which shall in-

crease, encourage and promote all branches of

active life among us? A State Laboratory and

Chemist would be a wonderful help in such mat-

ters.

BRIEF NOTES ON THE WEATHER, for the week

ending August 24, 1863:

July 27th—fine, hot; warm for day, 81 deg. at 11

A. M.; wind from the south; at 4 P. M.;

sprinkle in evening.

28th—fine; warm for day, 74 deg. at 2 P. M.;

at night.

29th—A. M. fair; began raining at 12½ noon; con-

tinued till 4 P. M.; remainder of P. M. fair; warm;

for day, 72 deg. at noon; wind S. E.

30th—foggy till 8 A. M.; fair; warm for day, 79

deg. at noon; wind S. E.; began raining at 6 P. M.; con-

tinued in night.

31st—fair; high winds; warm for day, 78 deg. at 1

P. M.; wind N. W.

August 1st—fair; warm for day, 76 deg. at noon;

wind S. E.; shower at 2½ P. M.; thunder shower at 3½

P. M.; at night.

2nd—fine, hot; warm for day, 85 deg. at 2 P. M.;

wind S. W.

3rd—In a recent letter from Col. Luskman of the

3d Maine, to Adjutant General Hodson, giving

a detailed account of the operations of the 3d

regiment since leaving Fallmouth, up to and in-

cluding the battle at Gettysburg, the length of

which produces our publishing it this week, he

states that during the march four of his officers

were captured by guerrillas while breakfasting at

a farm house at Gum Springs, Va., about a mile

from camp. Their names are as follows: Lieut.

John R. Day, and Geo. F. Blake, Co. H.; Lieut.

H. M. Anderson, Co. I, and Lieut. S. L. Gilman,

Co. F.

The success of the Portland Evening Cour-

ier under its new management, has encouraged the

publishers to make a new venture upon the taste

of popular favor. They have commenced the

publication of a weekly paper in connection with

the daily, and we have no doubt its neat mechan-

ical appearance and well-filled columns will in-

sure it a large and remunerating circulation. We

shall welcome the weekly visits of the Courier

with pleasure, but should greatly prefer to re-

ceive them daily.

The War News of the Week.

The operations of the past week have been con-

fined principally to securing the fruits of the re-

cent victories of the Union forces, and making

preparations for new and still more decisive de-

monstrations against the enemy. In Virginia, Gen.

Mead, having followed the retreating rebel army

to the line of the Rappahannock, is now quietly

awaiting the further development of Lee's plans,

while at the same time he is actively engaged in

re-organizing and recruiting his forces for the new

campaign which it is hoped will result in driving

the finishing blow to the rebellion. In the mean-

time his cavalry is employed in obtaining useful

information respecting the position and movements

of the enemy. A reconnaissance was made on

Saturday last across the Rappahannock by Gen.

Bufo's cavalry and a supporting force of artil-

lery and infantry. He drove Stuart's cavalry be-

fore him within a short distance of Culpeper,

where he encountered a large rebel force of artil-

lery and infantry, and a fierce fight ensued last-

ing until dark, when having accomplished the object

of the reconnaissance he fell back to Beaton Sta-

tion, still maintaining his foothold on the South-

ern bank of the river. It was ascertained that

the bulk of Lee's army is concentrated near Cul-

peper, with the probable design, should Mead

give him the opportunity to do so, of attempting

another demonstration upon Baltimore or Wash-

ington. No important movement, however, is

anticipated upon either side during the present

month.

Gen. Grant is said to be making preparations

for a grand movement upon Mobile. This will

be the next point of attack and defence. No seri-

ous stand can be made in Mississippi since the

capture of its capital, and Johnston with his

forces will not doubt abandon it to federal occupa-

tion, retreating to Mobile, where he will be

engaged in a desperate struggle. Mobile is

the only important city left to the rebels on

the Gulf, and its loss will be an irreparable in-

jury to the Confederate cause.

Rosecrans has fairly pushed Bragg backward to

his fortified position at Chattanooga, which he

has been erroneously reported to have abandon-

ed. The retreat from Tullahoma was a most disas-

trous one to Bragg, involving the loss of his trans-

ports, supplies, guns, &c., the desertion of thou-

sands of his men, and the general demoralization

of his army. Still, weakened as the rebel army

undoubtedly is, the taking of Chattanooga is a

serious enterprise, which will severely tax the

ability of Rosecrans and all the resources at his

command. Very likely the recent raid into Indi-

ana and Kentucky by Morgan and Pegram, both

of which have been fortunately defeated, were

intended to divert Rosecrans from the grand ob-

ject of the campaign, namely, the annihilation of

Bragg's army, and the liberation of Eastern Ten-

nessee from the yoke of the rebellion. We can-

not doubt that the work will be eventually ac-

complished. Rosecrans has matured his plans

and every step taken thus far, shows not only

his appreciation of the difficulties of the enter-

prise, but the ability to overcome them. The

country is satisfied to await the developments of

the campaign.

Since the failure of the assault upon Fort

Wagner on the 19th ult., operations for its re-

duction have been prosecuted by gradual ap-

proaches. Several hundred siege guns have been

mounted on the right bank of the river, and

batteries erected within 200 yards of Fort Wa-

gner. Gen. Gillmore expresses confidence in his

ability to reduce them both in a short time. It

is reported that the government have taken

measures to furnish him with all the reinforce-

ments needed for the business. Admiral Dah-

lgren with his iron-clad fleet actively co-operates

with Gen. Gillmore in the work.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE. While we have been re-

ported at the exhibition so commonly observed

a disposition among those who are drafted for

the defense of their country to evade the requi-

sition upon the most frivolous and ingenious pre-

texts, an instance of fraternal and patriotic self-

devotion has come to our knowledge which is

worthy of honorable mention. The circumstan-

ces are these:—Mr. Geo. E. Dillingham of St.

Albans, presented himself to the Enrollment

Board in this city on Wednesday last as a sub-

stitute in place of a brother who had been drafted.

The brother is a farmer in moderate circum-

stances and has a wife and several children dependent

upon him for support. With rare and noble self-

sacrifice, Mr. Dillingham volunteered to take his

place, not only without compensation, but to

make the use of his patriotism for the benefit

of the community. He made arrangements to

have the bounty to which he was entitled by

the State to be paid to the State and National

Governments, amounting to \$200, paid into

the treasury of the Sanitary Commission for the

relief of sick and wounded soldiers. The ex-

ample of this young man is worthy of the heroic

and virtuous days of the republic, and his name

should be inscribed in golden characters among

the best and noblest of its defenders.

The Rockland Gazette states that a person

alteration took place in that city on Tuesday

last between Mr. Cornelius Hanrahan, a loyal

citizen and Dr. James Rouse, a notorious seces-

sionist, in which the former was severely wound-

ed by a pistol shot deliberately fired at him by

Rouse. The assassin was immediately taken into

custody and arraigned before Judge Farwell on

the charge of assault with intent to murder.

Waiving an examination, he was ordered to re-

spond with sureties in the sum of \$5000 for his

appearance in the next term of the Supreme

Court in that county. Failing to procure sure-

ties, he was taken in charge by Mr. Crockett, the

City Marshal, who started to convey him to Wis-

consin Jail. On his way he succeeded in escaping

from the custody of the Marshal and has thus far

eluded capture. It is stated that after Rouse

left Rockland, some of his friends became surety

for his appearance for trial in the sum of \$3000.

He will probably fail to appear and his bondsmen

will have the privilege of paying the money. Mr.

Hanrahan will probably recover from the wound.

SANITARY COMMISSION. The little hills of char-

ity and compassion that are flowing from the

several towns and villages in Maine to supply

the calls of the Sanitary Commission for the allevi-

ation of the sufferings of our brave soldiers who

are sick and wounded, make up in the aggregate

a large amount. Among others who have don-

ed nobly in their labors of love, may be mentioned

the ladies of Winthrop, who are constantly on the

alert to do all they can in these things. The fol-

lowing is a list of articles recently forwarded by

them:

5 dressing gowns, 50 pairs slippers, 35 pil-

lowcases, 3 bed quilts, 40 towels, 129 pairs

of socks, 19 pairs of drawers, 22 pairs of drawers,

22 pairs of drawers, 3 sheets, 1 vest, 5

pairs of drawers,

